

### **Amendments to the Specification**

**Page 16, line 15, to page 17, line 4:**

On the outward route and return route, it is thus also necessary for the entries of the source and destination addresses to be manipulated by the network node. In order to be able to assign arriving data packets clearly and uniquely as response packets, recordings are in this case stored via the (virtual) connections, in order to make it possible to change the possibly manipulated addresses once again. This corresponds to the methods known for IP data packets of Network Address Translation which are further described in the Request for Comment (RFC) 1631, titled "The IP Network Address Translator (NAT)", by K. Egevang, Cray Communications, P. Francis, NTT, May 1994. This covers, for example, Masquerading, DNAT (Distributed Network Address Translation), NAR (Negotiated Address Reuse) or RAT (in this context, see also Internet Drafts, for example at <http://www.ietf.org/> the domain "ietf.org" on the World Wide Web of the Internet).